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FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:55:33 ON 02 MAY 2007

L1 47 S N-ACETYL-D-GLUCOSAMINE

L2 0 S L1 AND ANTIDOTE

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:56:41 ON 02 MAY 2007

L3 2819 S N-ACETYL-D-GLUCOSAMINE

L4 0 S L3 AND ANTIDOTE

L5 4 S L3 AND POISONING

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NEWS 15 FEB 26 TOXCENTER enhanced with reloaded MEDLINE  
NEWS 16 FEB 26 IFICDB/IFIPAT/IFIUDB reloaded with enhancements  
NEWS 17 FEB 26 CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased from 10,000 to 300,000 in multiple databases  
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NEWS 19 MAR 16 CASREACT coverage extended  
NEWS 20 MAR 20 MARPAT now updated daily  
NEWS 21 MAR 22 LWPI reloaded  
NEWS 22 MAR 30 RDISCLOSURE reloaded with enhancements  
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NEWS 25 APR 30 CHEMCATS enhanced with 1.2 million new records  
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NEWS 28 MAY 01 New CAS web site launched

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 1 May 2007 (20070501/ED)

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=> s N-acetyl-D-glucosamine  
3033246 N  
159797 ACETYL  
2440797 D  
21909 GLUCOSAMINE  
L3 2819 N-ACETYL-D-GLUCOSAMINE  
(N(W)ACETYL(W)D(W)GLUCOSAMINE)

=> s l3 and antidote  
4818 ANTIDOTE  
L4 0 L3 AND ANTIDOTE

=> s l3 and poisoning  
63743 POISONING  
L5 4 L3 AND POISONING

=> d 15 ed ibib abs 1-4

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
ED Entered STN: 08 Nov 2005  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1187354 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:81855  
TITLE: Binding of porcine ficolin- $\alpha$  to  
lipopolysaccharides from Gram-negative bacteria and  
lipoteichoic acids from Gram-positive bacteria  
Nahid, Abu M.; Sugii, Shunji  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Veterinary Microbiology, Graduate School  
of Agriculture and Biological Sciences, Osaka  
Prefecture University, 1-1 Gakuen-cho, Sakai, Osaka,  
599-8531, Japan  
SOURCE: Developmental & Comparative Immunology (2005), Volume  
Date 2006, 30(3), 335-343  
CODEN: DCIMDQ; ISSN: 0145-305X  
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Ltd.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English  
AB Protein(s) reactive with N-acetyl-D-glucosamine (GlcNAc) was isolated from porcine nonimmune serum. The mol. weight of the purified protein was found to be mainly 40 kDa on SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions. The N-terminal 10 amino acid sequence of the purified protein were found to be identical to that of porcine ficolin- $\alpha$  reported previously. In ELISA, the purified protein was found to react with lipopolysaccharides (LPS) from different Gram-neg. bacteria such as Escherichia coli, Salmonella typhimurium, Salmonella

enteritidis, *Salmonella abortus equi*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Shigella flexneri*, and *Serratia marcescens* and with lipoteichoic acid (LTA) from Gram-pos. bacteria such as *Streptococcus sanguis*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Streptococcus pyogenes*, and *Staphylococcus aureus*. The purified protein also reacted with *E. coli* O26 isolated from food poisoning and bovine feces and heat-treated Gram-pos. bacteria such as *S. aureus*, *B. cereus*, *B. subtilis*, *Enterococcus faecium*, and *Corynebacterium bovis*. On the other hand, porcine IgG isolated from nonimmune serum showed different reactivity with these LPS, LTA, and heat-treated bacterial cells. From the present findings, purified porcine serum protein reactive with GlcNAc is concluded to be ficolin- $\alpha$  playing an important role(s) in innate immunity against microbial infection with Gram-pos. and -neg. bacteria.

REFERENCE COUNT: 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
ED Entered STN: 13 May 2005  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:409223 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:441891  
TITLE: Method and compositions for the treatment and prevention of pain and inflammation with cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitors and polyunsaturated fatty acids  
INVENTOR(S): Pulaski, Steven P.; Kundel, Susan  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia Corporation, USA  
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 61 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 215,539.  
CODEN: USXXCO  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005101563	A1	20050512	US 2004-783160	20040219
US 2003114416	A1	20030619	US 2002-215539	20020809
CN 1575182	A	20050202	CN 2002-820121	20020813
ZA 2004001163	A	20050622	ZA 2004-1163	20040212
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-312211P	P 20010814
			US 2002-215539	A2 20020809

AB A method of preventing or treating pain or inflammation in a subject is provided by administering to the subject a Cox-2 inhibitor and a polyunsatd. fatty acid, or a prodrug thereof, wherein the amount of a Cox-2 inhibitor and polyunsatd. fatty acid or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof together constitute a pain or inflammation suppressing treatment or prevention effective amount. Glucosamine and/or chondroitin can optionally be present. Therapeutic compns. that contain the combination of Cox-2 inhibitor and polyunsatd. fatty acid and, optionally, the glucosamine and/or chondroitin, are disclosed, as are pharmaceutical compns.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
ED Entered STN: 10 Aug 2004  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:640686 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:313194  
TITLE: Glycopeptide Derived from Hen Egg Ovomucin Has the Ability To Bind Enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli O157:H7  
AUTHOR(S): Kobayashi, Kazuo; Hattori, Makoto; Hara-Kudo, Yukiko; Okubo, Tsutomu; Yamamoto, Shigeki; Takita, Toshichika; Sugita-Konishi, Yoshiko  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Divisions of Microbiology and Biomedical Food Research, National Institute of Health Sciences,

SOURCE: Setagaya, Tokyo, 158-8501, Japan  
Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry (2004),  
52(18), 5740-5746  
CODEN: JAFCAU; ISSN: 0021-8561

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB Ovomucin glycopeptide (OGP) was prepared by size exclusion chromatog. after Pronase digestion of hen egg ovomucin, and the binding of OGP to foodborne pathogens (*Bacillus cereus*, *Clostridium perfringens*, *Escherichia coli* O157:H7, *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Salmonella enteritidis*, *Salmonella typhimurium*, and *Staphylococcus aureus*) was investigated. Binding assays with biotinylated bacteria as probes in microtiter plates showed that OGP bound to only *E. coli* O157:H7 among these foodborne pathogens. Periodate treatment markedly reduced the binding ability, indicating that *E. coli* O157:H7 bound to carbohydrate moieties of OGP. Lectin blot anal. with *Maackia amurensis* (MAA) and *Sambucus nigra* (SNA), which are specific for oligosaccharides containing sialic acid, revealed their binding sites in OGP were similar to the *E. Coli* O157:H7 binding sites that were probed with biotinylated *E. Coli* O157:H7 after Western blotting of OGP. Sialyldase treatment of OGP abolished its ability to bind *E. Coli* O157:H7, demonstrating that sialic acid played an important role in the binding. These results suggest that OGP has *E. coli* O157:H7-specific binding sites that consist of sialic acid. On the basis of these properties, OGP has the potential to be an ingredient with a protective effect against *E. coli* O157:H7 infection and to be a novel probe for the detection of *E. coli* O157:H7 in the food hygiene field.

REFERENCE COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN  
ED Entered STN: 31 Dec 2003  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:1014208 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:35172  
TITLE: Structural analysis by X-ray crystallography and calorimetry of a haemagglutinin component (HA1) of the progenitor toxin from *Clostridium botulinum*  
AUTHOR(S): Inoue, Kaoru; Sobhany, Mack; Transue, Thomas R.; Oguma, Keiji; Pedersen, Lars C.; Negishi, Masahiko  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharmacogenetic Section Laboratory of Reproductive and Developmental Toxicology, National Institutes of Health, Research Triangle Park, NC, 27709, USA  
SOURCE: Microbiology (Reading, United Kingdom) (2003), 149(12), 3361-3370  
CODEN: MROBEO; ISSN: 1350-0872  
PUBLISHER: Society for General Microbiology  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB Botulism food poisoning is caused primarily by ingestion of the *Clostridium botulinum* neurotoxin (BoNT). The 1300 amino acid BoNT forms a progenitor toxin (PTX) that, when associated with a number of other proteins, increases its oral toxicity by protecting it from the low pH of the stomach and from intestinal proteases. One of these associated proteins, HA1, has also been suggested to be involved with internalization of the toxin into the bloodstream by binding to oligosaccharides lining the intestine. Here is reported the crystal structure of HA1 from type C *Clostridium botulinum* at a resolution of 1.7 Å. The protein consists of two β-trefoil domains and bears structural similarities to the lectin B-chain from the deadly plant toxin ricin. Based on structural comparison to the ricin B-chain lactose-binding sites, residues of type A HA1 were selected and mutated. The D263A and N285A mutants lost the ability to bind carbohydrates containing galactose moieties, implicating these residues in carbohydrate binding.

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